Secy. H-97—30,001—4-31-45.

Food (1948) Department.

Ms. SERIES.

G.O. NO. 182

Dated 4-3-48

[Despatch Abstract.]

Rationing - South Kanara - Udipi

Abolition - notified

P.C. 64

5940 E/11/47

6096 J/47 — E

6256 K/47 — E

Food (A) Dept

Memo no. 3622-A-48-1 Dt 22.1.48

Sub:- Rationing - S. Kanara dt - Removal of rationing in Statutory areas of the Dist

In the copy of the Telegram from the Collr. of South Kanara (forwarded by the Board of Rev. (C.S.) on the appreciation of food position in S. Kanara Consequent to the decontrol of food grains for the N.E. 14.1.48, it has been reported that scarcity of food grains is felt in Coastal villages and urban areas of the dist. The Board of Rev. C.S. is requested to examine in Consultation with the Collector of S. Kanara and report whether rationing may be removed in the Statutory areas of the dist with a view to facilitate free movements of food grains into the urban areas. The Board is also requested to indicate the date from which rationing may be abolished.

In this Connection the Board's attention is invited to the fact that (x) Even taking into account the reduced production of rice (this) year of 202,000 tons as at present estimated the per Capita production (xx) works out to 336 lbs as against 365 lbs required for full ration per adult per day. The S. Kanara dist is in a much better position than the other districts and is more or less sufficient. No Relaxation is therefore likely to result from the abolition of Statutory rationing. The matter may kindly be treated as specially urgent.

(x) the normal per capita production of rice is 448 lbs per annum. The normal against 363 lbs for Trichy & S.A. districts which are being treated as surplus districts

(xx) about 350 lbs which is almost 1 lb for adult per day. The production in the districts of Trichy & S.A. 202,000 tons is expected to fall by 40,000 tons during the current year due to the failure of the N.E. monsoon.

21/1/48

The Bd of Rev. (C.S.)
Copy to the Collr. of S. Kanara 21.1.48

1 Spare c/s

O.N

The draft above is submitted w.r. to orders of Secy

Issued on 22.1.48

21/1/48

21.1.48

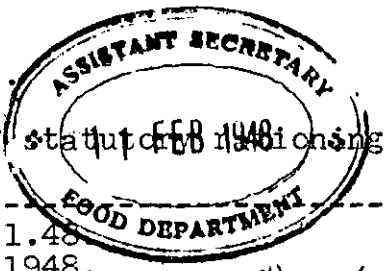
22.1.48

21/1/48

BOARD OF REVENUE.(CIVIL SUPPLIES).

Subject:

RATIONING - South Kanara district - Abolition of statutory rationing Remarks.



Board's Ref.12624.K.1.48
Dated 10th February 1948.

From

V. S. Hejmadi Esquire, I. C. S.,
Commissioner of Civil Supplies.

Sri Rao Saheb E. Veerabadra Pillai, B.A.,
Provincial Controller of Food Rationing.

READ: (1) Government Memo No.3622.A.48.1 Food dated 22.1.48.
(2) From Collector, South Kanara district, L.Dis.1902/48 dated 21.1.1948.
(3) From Collector, South Kanara district L.Dis.2199/48 dated 28.1.1948.
(4) Memorandum by Mangalore Residents dated 29.1.1948.

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Submitted to Government.

2. On receipt of the Government Memo cited, the Provincial Controller of Food Rationing was deputed to visit South Kanara with a view to find the possibilities of abolishing rationing in the district. A copy of his notes is submitted herewith for the information of Government.

3. The Board agrees with the suggestion of the Provincial Controller of Food Rationing and recommends that rationing may be abolished in the Udipi rationed area with effect from 29.2.1948.

4. Separate proposals will be submitted with regard to the prevention of smuggling.

TRL Narasimhan
11.2.48

for Provincial Controller of
Food Rationing.

To
The Secretary to the Government,
Food Department, Fort St.George,
Madras.(with enclosures).
Copy to K.1 section with enclosures.
Copy to Assistant Secretary-I for necessary action (with enclosures) with reference to para 4.

Kittall248.

Dated 21-1-48.

Copy of L.Dis.1902/48 from Collector, South Kanara to the Provl. Controller of Food Rationing Madras

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Sub: Rationing - Statutory Rationing - Abolition ~~of~~ in certain areas - Remarks - Report - Submitted.

Statutory Rationing is in force in ~~p~~ 3 places in this district viz., Mangalore, Udipi and Kasargod. Mangalore and Udipi are Municipalities and Kasargod is the Head Quarters of the most heavily deficit taluks in this district and it is a major Panchayat area. The average ration card population and the monthly offtake in these 3 areas are given below:--

		Population	Average monthly offtake.
Mangalore	..	1,45,728	1026 Tons of rice.
Udipi	..	21,704	124 "
Kasargod	..	33,703	187 "
		2,01,135	1337 "

The district as a whole is deficit. Among the six taluks of the dist. only Coondapur, Karkal and Puthur are surplus.

The remaining 3 taluks of Udipi, Mangalore and Kasargod are deficit. It is estimated that the total surplus in the 3 taluks of Coondapur, Karkal and Puttur is about equal to the deficit in Udipi and Mangalore Taluks alone. The Taluk of Kasargod is the most heavily deficit one just like the Chirakkal Taluk of North Malabar. If the criterion for the abolition of Statutory Rationing is that the Municipality should be situated in a surplus taluk, then there is no reason for abolition of the statutory rationing in any of the three centres of Udipi, Mangalore and Kasargod as all these tns are situated in deficit Taluks.

2. I invite attention to my report Ref. C.No. 18675-W7-47 dated 28-12-47 in which I had given a general picture of the situation in this district and the consequences of a the abolition of rural rationing. A copy of the same is enclosed for perusal. There is already general discontent and serious shortage of foodstuffs are anticipated after about June 1948. The district is deficit ordinarily to the extent of 15000 tons and the abolition of rural rationing will surely make it still more deficit. Until the Statutory rationing is in force the rate of consumption at least in these areas will be kept at the normal level viz., 8 oz. or 10 oz. as the case may be. The moment this is abolished the rate will surely increase at least by 100% if not more. The richer classes are concentrated in these areas and also the majority of the merchants. Whatever surpluses that may remain in rural areas for the nonproducers will flow into these centres and it will be difficult to catch the stocks required for distribution in deficit pockets. The poorer and labouring classes will be s most hit. The population in these rationed areas is more than 2 lakhs i.e., about 12 to 15% of the population of the district and the increase in consumption on account of the abolition of Statutory rationing will not be less than 10,000 tons in a year. This will be an additional shortage in the district and the consequences will be that there will be wide spread scarcity in deficit pockets and

p.t.o

abnormal shooting up of prices. The outturn from the II crop is also expected to be below normal on account of the adverse seasonal ~~conditions~~ factors. All told, the result will be that the dist. will be faced with a serious food shortage and widespread suffering which will be difficult to be managed in the ensuing months. The steps already taken viz., abolition of intensive procurement and rural rationing, I am afraid, will result in some sort of chaos and further decontrol will be positively harmful.

Sd.
For Collector.

/True copy/.

"Evk.11/2.

Superintendent

Ref.C.No.18875/47/W7. S.K. Collector's Office,
Mangalore, dated 28-12-1947.

From
J. F. Saunders Esq., M.B.E., I.C.S.,
Collector of South Kanara.

To
The Secretary to the
Commissioner of Civil Supplies
Chepauk, Madras.

Sir,

Procurement and Rural Rationing: Abolition of rural rationing in South Kanara District - Board's Ref.No.076199.U.II/47-4 dated 19-12-47 report submitted.

...

The Board has called for proposals for retrenching a part of the existing Civil Supplies Staff in view of the abolition of the rural rationing and intensive procurement in this District with effect from 28-12-47. Before dealing with retrenchment it is necessary that I should present a picture of the food position in the district, since South Kanara is peculiar in the matter of food supplies. Only two Eastern Taluks in the district viz., Puttur and Karkal are surplus areas. The two Northern taluks of Coondapur and Udipi are self-sufficient and the remaining two taluks of Mangalore and Kasaragod are deficit. Kasaragod Taluk is a highly deficit area and the total production there is hardly sufficient for more than 4 months in a good year even after taking into consideration both the crops. A large quantity of rice and paddy is being moved to the deficit pockets of this taluk even now particularly in Hosdrug Sub taluk which has already become completely deficit. Kasaragod Taluk in fact is similar to the taluks in North Malabar, both as regards poor cultivation and thick population. Mangalore Taluk is deficit on account of the highly populous Municipality at Mangalore. In the two self-sufficient taluks of Udipi and Coondapur there are a good many deficit pockets which are all semi-urban in nature and movement from surplus areas in the taluks themselves to these pockets has to be constantly watched. There are also a few deficit pockets in the two surplus taluks of Karkal and Puttur, but it is not difficult to move stocks to these places as the adjoining villages are definitely surplus.

2. Procurement this year from the 1st crop amounted to 32,137 tons on 13-12-47 and by now it has probably risen to about 35,000 tons as against 23767 tons procured up to the middle of December 46 last year. As the target this year is lower than what it was last year it follows that procurement this year has been more intense than it was last. Indeed, the procurement already done amounts to about 80% of the total procurable surplus from the I crop, which means tht only some 7000 tons of rice will be left in the hands of surplus producers to meet the demands of the non producers in the rural areas till the next crop is harvested. In this District, the II crop produce flows into the market only about the middle of March after the paddy is converted into rice. The off take last year from 1-1-47 to 15-4-47 in the rural areas was about 7500 tons. This year on account of the decontrol it is very likely that producers and landowners will be consuming at least at the rate of 16 oz., uniformly, if not more here-after. Similarly the middle and richer classes of non-producers who can afford to buy their requirements will also probably consume more than they have been allowed hitherto. The result will therefore be that classes of non producers will be left in the lurch and it will be necessary to feed them through the relief shops proposed to be opened in urban and semi urban areas and highly deficit pockets. The requirements of these areas will have to be met from out of the stocks procured already.

3. The stocks on hand at the end of December are expected to be about 25,000 tons. The surplus from the II crop produce comes into the market during the months of March. The requirements for the rationed area till the end of March will be about 36000 tons and of the rural areas about 7500 tons ie., about 11100 tons in all, leaving balance of 12-13 thousands tons in the hands of the Government at the end of March. Normally under the decontrol measures the rural areas will be expected to shift for themselves from out of produce

p.t.o.

from the II crop harvest. The offtake in rural areas from April to October last year was about 28000 tons, against a procurement of about 14000 tons from the II crop, so that even in normal times the rural areas used to depend on the produce from the I crop to see them through till the next harvest. Thus it follows that the rural areas of this district will be deficit to the extent of 15000 tons taking for granted that the crop is normal and that the non producers consume at the rate on level ie., 8 oz., or 10 oz. as the case may be. But wider margin has to be allowed after decontrol at the rate of consumption will increase to at least 16 ozs. by those who have supplies. Thus the deficit in the rural areas has to be taken as at least 25,000 tons. The normal requirements of the rationed areas based on last year's figures are 1200 tons per month as their requirements from April to October will amount to about 8400 assuming a retention of the present 8 oz. rations. Thus the total requirements for the rural and rationed areas together will be about 25000 tons plus 8400 tons ie., 33400 tons as against the estimated stock of 12000 tons at the beginning of April 48 leaving a net deficit of 21,400 tons. The above calculations are based on the presumption that the II crop will be normal. But this is not so, as the season has been particularly bad for the II crop on account of the failure of the N.E. Monsoon and the fears are that the out ~~out~~ turn may not be more than 60% of the normal crop. It is difficult to estimate at this stage what this will amount to in terms of tons, but if a further deficit of say about 9000 tons on this account is added the total deficit for the current kharif year works up to about 30,000 tons.

4. The Board must be aware of the fact that though this district was first considered to be slighly deficit, the working of the intensive procurement ~~to be slighly deficit~~ scheme during the last 3 years and odd has proved beyond reasonable doubt that the district is definitely a deficit one. In any ordinary year it can be seen that the district is deficit by 15,000 tons but this year is not an ordinary year. Last year 17000 tons of rice were imported against an export of about 5000 tons to Malabar plus a buffer stock of about 3000 tons on hand at the beginning of that Kharif year and this quantity sufficied because the rural rationing scheme was in force according to which non producers throughout the year and partial producers for some months were allowed to consume only at ration leaves ie., 8 pz. or 10 oz., as the case may be. Also extensive areas in the rural parts did not even get these rations in the leaner months of August and September. With the sudden lifting of the control however there will be a great increase in the rate of consumption per adult per day in the rural areas by producers, land owners and rich people with the result that the net deficit will increase proportion. I wish to make this point clear so that the Board may not be under the impression that the district will be able to pull on after de-control with the import quota of about 15000* tons at the fag end of the crop year. The imports will have to start in 1948 in April itself at 3000 tons per fortnight and complete by the end of June as after the out break of the monsoon transport will start from July or June earlier this year.

is well nigh impossible and the lean months

17000	last years imports.
5000	Exports to Malabar.
12000	Balance.
3000	Buffer at the beginning of crop year.
15000	Net deficit.

5. The Board has ordered two allotments of rice from this district to Malabar each of 5000 tons over and above the repayment of a loan of 642 tons. Out of the I allotment 2200 tons of rice have already been despatched and the movement of the balance is going on regularly with as much expedition as possible.

This itself is a regularly with an exact big drain. The lifting of the control has created much nervousness among the public and the idea of export to Malabar is strongly resented such exports from adeficit district like this are certainly to hampor out future steps in enforcing the levy system in rural areas with the result that the rationed areas and highly deficit pockets in rural areas will be hard hit. I therefore request that the second allotment of 5000 tons may be cancelled.

6. The Board has ordered that after abolition of rural rationing and intensive procurement it will be sufficient to maintain in each district a skeleton staff of one Dt. Supply Officer, the existing Taluk Supply Officers and one Firka Supply Officer and 3 peons for each Taluk Supply Officer. At present there are 6 Taluk Supply Officers one each taluk and 3 Asst. Taluk Supply Officers one for each Sub Taluk and 28 28 Firka Supply Officers one for each firka in this district as detailed below.

	T.S.Os.	A.T.S.Os.	F.S.Os.
Coondapur Taluk.	1		3
Karkal Taluk.	1		4
Udipi Taluk.	1		4
Mangalore Taluk.	1	1	6
Puttur Taluk.	1	1	6
Kasaragod Taluk.	1	1	5
	6	3	28

The six taluk supply officers who are in charge of the six taluks may be allowed to continue. Of the 3 Asst. Taluk Supply Officers who are in charge of the three sub taluks, two who are in charge of surplus areas of Buntwal and Belthangady may be retrenched. The Asst. Taluk Supply Officer, Hosdrug may be retained as that area is a highly deficit one and as many as twelve relief shops, if not more, will have to function there throughout the year and one responsible officer of the rank of A.T.S.O. with a F.S.O. working under him is necessary to guard against maldistribution. In this district both the T.S.Os and A.T.S.Os. are of the Dy. Tahsildar's rank. In the result, the particulars relating to the staff may be retained and the staff that may be abolished are furnished below:-

	T.S.Os. to be retained.	A.T.S.Os. to be retained.	A.T.S.Os. to be abolished.	F.S.Os to be retained.	F.S.Os To be abolished
1	2	3	4.	5	6
Coondapur.	1		x	1	2
Karkal.	1			1	3
Udipi.	1			1	3
Mangalore.	1	'Buntwal sub-taluk'	1	1	5
Puttur.	1	'Beltangady sub-taluk'	1	1	5
Kasaragod.	1	'Hosdrug sub-taluk.'	Ø	2*	3
			One under the T.S.O. one and one under the ATSO.		
	6	1	2	7	21

p.t.o.

the disbandment of the staff shown in cols.4 and 6 will be ordered with effect from 15th of January next, as the supplies to the ration shops for one week after 28-12-47 have to be arranged and supplies regulated even after that time till things down properly. Personally I think, we will be obliged to issue rations on indents to ration shops till 11-1-48 as about 80% of the I crop surplus has already been procured and what little that has remained in the hand of the producers will not surely suffice to feed the landless cardholders in the rural areas of the District. Early orders are requested.

7. Finally the Board should know that there is much clamour for the retention of the present informal ration scheme in the District. This is especially so in the case of Kasaragod Taluk where conditions are always extremely difficult (like North Malabar) and where serious trouble can be expected from the middle of May. Although I appreciate that a common policy for the whole of the Presidency is desirable, I do consider that this district should receive as liberal treatment as that meted out to Malabar, and that as rural rationing is being retained in the latter, it should likewise be retained here. If that is not possible I would strongly press for its retention in Kasaragod Taluk for without it famine on a considerable scale must be anticipated.

In this connection I would point out that the Decontrol Policy will cyndralise with the arrival of the new harvest in the East coast District which can therefore expect to have a flying start for the introduction of the scheme. Here conditions are quite different for the first crop, which accounts for 65% of the total district production has already been harvested in October, and out of the 80% of the target that has been procured considerable quantities have already been issued or sent to Malabar. The result therefore is that the producers have nothing beyond their bare minimum requirements with them and there is nothing substantial left to come into the market. It is appreciated that the Board has ordered the requisition of stocks in an emergency. But the Board apparently is not aware of the extreme difficulty of applying that policy in South Kanara, where holdings are petty, where there are no large landlords, where houses are scattered far and wide and where the monsoon effectively prevents operation being conducted from June onwards.

I would like to make it clear therefore that on the whole I view the new decontrol policy of the Government with the greatest apprehension so far as this District is considered. And I would press the Board to make special provision to deal with the crisis which I am convinced will develop.

Sd./ M. B. Shanker Rao,
28-12-47.
For Collector.

/True copy/

C.B.S.11-2-48.

S. Sivaprasada Rao
Superintendent.
11/2/48

Copy of the letter L.Dis.2199/48 dated 28-1-1948 from Collector of South Kanara, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras.

Sub: Rationing - South Kanara district - Removal of rationing in Statutory areas of the district - Report-Submitted -

Ref: Government Memorandum No.3622-A-43-1 Food Department, dated 22-1-1948.
2. Board's Ref:No.12624-K1-48 (CS)dated 26-1-48.

I invite attention to the detailed report submitted with this Office L.Dis.1902-48 dated 21-1-48 in reply to Board's Ref:3873-K1-X-48 dated 9-1-48 in which the necessity for the continuance of the statutory rationing was fully explained. According to para 1 of its Memorandum the Government appear to be under the impression that one of the reasons for the scarcity of food grains in coastal villages and the urban areas in the district is the restriction on free movements of foodgrains. This is not correct. Statutory rationing is in force only in three areas and the movement of foodgrains is restricted only inside these areas. Food grains can be moved freely anywhere outside these three areas and the restriction which is in force inside these three areas need not create scarcity outside.

2. The Government appear to be still under the impression that this district is a self-sufficient one whereas it is not. The fact that in spite of the intensive procurement scheme which was in force in this district since 1944 and controlled distribution the district had to depend on imports ranging from 10 to 15 thousand tons every year. I invite attention of the Board to this office report Ref:C.No.1664-47-P dated 23-6-47 in reply to Board's Ref:No.64472-A3-47 (CS)dated 11-6-47 in which the position was clearly explained. A slight veriation in the rate of production per acre or the correction factor will change the position of the District from deficit to a self-sufficient one. The abolition of the statutory rationing is likely to increase the over all deficit in the district and is not desirable till atleast next October.

True Copy

Superintendent
30/11/48

MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED TO THE FOOD CONTROLLER, GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS, by The Communist Party, Central Council of Trade Unions, South Kanara, and the Mangalore Taluk Kisan Sabha, on the occasion of his visit to MANGALORE.

Sir,

We are definitely of the opinion that the present policy of decontrol of Foodgrains has adversely affected the Rural Population in general and the actual cultivator class in particular. Abolition of informal rationing in the rural parts has already thrown the populace at the mercy of the local hoarders and profiteers who are already charging anything from Rupees Twenty to Thirty per mura of rice. So much so, reports of mass starvation have begun to pour from all parts of the district into our office.

Further, we have complaints on hand that S.C.S. from all quarters regarding food scarcity are being sent to the district authorities in vain.

This year's produce from the first crop in the district has already been procured, obviously on the understanding that rationing will continue. But, abolished informal rationing. Consequently peasants from whom rice was procured at the controlled rate are now forced to purchase the same at "Free Market Rates", as quoted above. This position has naturally put the peasant on guard and he is unwilling to part with his second crop to the Landlord, that is, to pay the rent in kind and ofcourse, the landlord is equally strongly unwilling to get rents in cash, though all these years of rationing he used to get the rents in cash. This is bound to lead to agrarian unrest.

as all of us know the Govt. withdrawn any consideration

Thus we see that abolition of even informal rationing in rural areas has worsened the foodsituation.

Now it is really alarming to learn that the Government intend abolishing statutary rationing in areas where it is in force, also. When the situation arising out of aboxlition of rationing in rural areas is already grave enough we can well imagine the evil effects if the same policy is persued in regard to statutary rationed areas also. When rationing is abolished and the foodgrains flow freely to hoarders in towns as it did in villages, citizens of Mangalore, for example, and especially the working class population of about 60,000 will be simply forced to be easy victims of this man-made famine, and starvation. And the fact that ours is a deficit district will go to add to our misfortune, of course, heaped on us by the decontrol policy of the Government.

Now that the Govern ent demands "more production" on all fronts from the working class and the peasantry as well, one fails to understand as to how this will come to frution if the workers and peasants and the middle class who are the producers and distributors of peoples' food and other necessaries of life are starved by being forced to buy at Black market rates.

Hence we record our emphatic protest against further de-rationing and decontrol and strongly urge upon the Government to abandon this policy.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,
Sd.x x x

Mangalore,
29th Jan. 1948.

True Copy.

Superintendent.
30/1/1948

NOTE BY PROVINCIAL CONTROLLER OF FOOD RATIONING.

Please see the memo from Government and also the Collector's report at pp.5 to 11 cf. In the memo, the Government have suggested the abolition of statutory rationing in the 3 towns of South Kanara district. They base their suggestion on two grounds namely: -

(i) that the removal of statutory rationing may facilitate movement of grains into the urban areas; and

(ii) that the per capita production in the district is much higher than in Trichy, and South Arcot districts which have been classified as surplus districts.

The matter being urgent and important, I visited Mangalore, discussed the matter with the District Supply Officer, who has considerable experience of the district, gathered statistics of productions, etc. heard representations from non-officials including Communists and toured in the highly deficit taluk of Kasargod.

In para 1 of the Government Memo, they refer to the telegram from the Collector reporting scarcity of food grains in coastal villages and urban areas of the district, and suggest that the removal of statutory rationing would facilitate free movement of grains into the urban areas. The telegram they refer to will be found at p.1 of L.Dis. 6900/UII/48 dated 19-1-48. The District Supply Officer explains that the urban areas referred to in the telegram do not relate to the statutory towns where Government assure rations and no scarcity is felt. He says that they refer to other semi-urban areas in the district where there is no statutory rationing and where on account of the removal of rural rationing, the ration shops which were existing previously were abolished and consequently scarcity is felt for grains in those areas. The merchants have not yet started trading in grains. Perhaps the Government did not take the telegram in the light in which the Collector meant it.

p.t.o.

To consider whether statutory rationing can be abolished from the district, it is necessary to know the population of the district, its requirement, production etc. and I got statistics prepared for them talukwar. They are put up below. Statement No. (1) will show the population according to the census of 1941. An increase at the rate of 1% a year has been added to it for the 7 years that elepaed since 1941 though the actual increase may be more. The requirements of the population at 8 Ozs. in statutory rationed areas, and at 16 oz. in the rural areas, have been calculated making a deduction of 10% for children below 3 years. Statement No.(2) gives the acreage under paddy under each crop, estimated production and the net deficit or surplus when each taluk is taken separately. As accurate figures of cultivation are available for 1946-'47 and as the 2nd crop and 3rd crop figures for 1947-48 are not available, the figures of cultivation of 1946-47 have been taken for our estimate. I find that the extents of cultivation do not very much vary in this district from year to year. With regard to the estimate of production, it has to be pointed out that production differs from one taluk to the other and from one crop to another. A second crop yields much less than the first crop and a third crop yields much less than the 2nd crop. Hence any flat rate adopted may not give correct idea. The District Supply Officer and the Head Clerk estimated the production basing on the wide knowledge they have of the district conditions. I enquired a few rich ryots and the figures of yield which they have given are much less than the rates adopted by the District Supply Officer and the Head clerk. Their estimate is pitched fairly high and may be taken as a fair one. According to the statement the district as a whole, is deficit to an extent of 21,000 tons. Of course this figure appears to be somewhat high when compared with the imports and exports that were allowed into the district from 1944-45 onwards

onwards which give an indication of the condition of the district. Please refer to the last two columns of statement No.(3). In the first year, 17,500 tons were given to the district. In 1945-46 which was a very good year, the imports and exports very nearly balanced; But I am told there was a carry-over of over 5,000 tons from the imports of the previous year. In 1946-47, there was a net import of 10,000 tons. Thus in no year, the district was able to manage with its own production. Even in 1945-46, it was able to balance itself only with the carry over from the imports of the previous year. Though the deficit may not be so high as 21,000 tons, I am inclined to think that the deficit may vary between 5,000 tons to 15,000 tons according to the seasonal conditions of a particular year. The district cannot therefore be taken either as a surplus one or even as a self sufficient one. It will have to be taken as a deficit one though the deficit may not be much. As is well known the north-east monsoon has failed and though in this district there was no failure of crops, still the yield is considrably poor as is the case every where. When Trichy and South Arcot which are definitely surplus districts fight for being considered as deficit this year, it is not possible to consider this district which is hardly self-sufficient even in a normal year as a self-sufficient or surplus one in a bad year like the present one.

In para 2 of the Government Memo the per capita production in the district has been given as 350 lbs. It is not known how this was arrived at. According to population and production figures given in statements (1) and (2) they work out only 280 lbs. per head. Perhaps larger deduction for children was allowed in the calculation made by Government In the statements put up, a deduction of 10% is allowed for children who may not consume any appreciable food. Any larger deduction is not warranted. Perhaps the rate of yield also, as furnished by the Agricultural department, is somewhat higher. Perhaps these increases in the

p.t.o.

the deduction of children and the rate of yield have given large per capita production. Whatever it may be, the district as a whole, is deficit as shown above and it has to be considered, whether under the circumstances, it is advisable to give up statutory rationing in the three towns of the district.

The previous Collector Mr. Saunders, who was in the district for over a year, has in his reports made a vigorous protest against the abolition of statutory rationing from any of the three towns. In fact, he urged that rural rationing should be restored in Kasargod taluk, in addition to the statutory rationing in the three towns. Of course, Kasargod, as will be seen from statement No.(2), is the most highly deficit taluk in the district. My enquiries in the several villages visited in Kasargod taluk go to show that rice is being brought from the surplus taluks of Puttur and Karkal and sold in the villages of Kasargod taluk at prices much higher than the ceiling price. I have seen a number of bandies carrying rice from Vithal and other places. Though the ceiling price is only Rs.14 and odd a mura, the prices in these villages range from Rs.16 to Rs.25 a mura. It is this highly deficit taluk that causes movement of rice into the taluk and makes the price shoot up. I learn also that under the guise of taking grains to the villages of Kasargod taluk, some moppila traders take grains out of the district and smuggle into North Malabar. Rural rationing has been taken away and there is no use of thinking to reintroduce it in this taluk alone. Of course the condition of this taluk is similar to that of North Malabar and to a certain extent reintroduction of rural rationing may be justifiable. I even thought whether a taluk ban can be imposed as in the upland taluks of Guntur district to prevent large amounts of rice into this taluk, a part of which goes to North Malabar. Of course, the introduction of rural rationing and taluk ban may stop the flow of grains and prevent to a certain extent increase in prices, but the

~~responsi~~

responsibility of Government will increase and it may also give rise to unnecessary complications and expense without corresponding benefit. If only the exodus of grains out of the district to North Malabar is stopped, prices are bound to come down and stabilise themselves in course of time. I am suggesting below measures to prevent smuggling of grains from out of the district. I t may be enough if more relief shops are oppned in this taluk than in other areas. But it will be dangerous to think of taking away statutory rationing from Kasargod town. It has a population of 32,000. Almost all of them depend on ration shops. When the taluk is highly deficit, it is impossible to expect it to feed its town which is fairly big. The requirements of the town have to be found from elsewhere and it is therefore quite necessary to retain rationing in the town.

As for Mangalore, it is a town with nearly 1½ lakhs population. Most of them are labouring classes engaged in industries. The taluk as a whole is also deficit to an extent of 7000 tons. Removal of rationing in this town, as pointed out by the Collector, will hit hard the working classes. There may be flow of grains into the town; but the prices may go up. The richer class may be able to get grains and the working classes would suffer. It may not be safe to take away rationing from Mangalore town also. As for Udipi, it is a small town with a population of 21,000 ~~tons~~ and odd. Its deficit is only 3000 tons. It has got Karkal taluk by its side which is a surplus area. Even the second crop cultivation which is being harvested, is fairly large. Though the yield is very poor, still it may give the people some quantity of grains. There is more than one town having almost similar population in the district where there is no rationing at all, for instance, Nileshwar. I do not think there will be great danger in removing statutory rationing from this town which is in the midst and close to wet areas. Of course, large quantity of rice was procured in this taluk from out of its first crop and that should be

p.t.o.

be made available for the town and the deficit pockets in the taluk. There should be fairly large number of relief shops and they should be asked to give bi-weekly rations if not weekly rations. It may not be fair to expect the large number of poor town people to take daily rations. The intention of removing rationing should also be intimated to the people sufficiently early so that they may make arrangements to purchase their requirements from the harvest of the 2nd crop that is going on. With the above conditions, I shall recommend the abolition of rationing only from this town, and not from the other two towns of Kasargod and Mangalore. The abolition may take effect from 1st March 1948.

In this connection my discussion with the District Supply Officer and others goes to show that some smuggling is going on in the North to North Kánára and in the South to North Malabar and it is quite necessary to effectively prevent this smuggling. I am told that rice is being taken by country crafts from Gangolli and other ports of Condapur taluk on the austensible purpose of taking them to places within the district but in fact they are carried away either to North Kanara in the north or to North Malabar in the south. I am told that even the Customs Officials connive at such smuggling. The one sure way of stopping this kind of smuggling is to ban all export of rice by sea even for places within the district. They can very well take them by land routes if they are bona-fide transports within the district. Apart from this ban, it is represented that there should be a preventive staff at Gangolli port of Condapur taluk, and another at South Tirikarpur of Hosdrug sub taluk of Kasargod taluk to prevent smuggling into North Kanara and North Malabar. For each post there should be 1 Deputy Tahsildar, 4 peons and 1 R. I. There being more than one place to cover, it is necessary to give an R. I. to help the Deputy

Deputy Tahsildar. It is enough if they are made to work from February to May. There would be no need for any preventive staff after rain sets in. The anti-smuggling staff at Hosdrug sub taluk, which consists of a few chowkidars, may be abolished or merged in the present staff as they are doing very little work. I am told that 2 Deputy Tahildars, were recently retrenched as a result of abolition of rural rationing and it will be worthwhile putting them back for preventive work for 4 months. There is no use of entrusting the preventive work to low paid chowkidars. They are easily corruptible and are not able to prevent large scale smuggling. Appointment of two responsible officers on the work will prevent much smuggling of grains from the district. and consequnetly save Government from much of their responsibilityes of finding extra grain for the district needs. The District Supply Officer and other officials connected with procurement work are of the same opinion and urge the appointment of the preventive staff for the limited period of 4 months.

As Mr. Saunders has left the district before I visited I could not discuss the matter personally with him. The District Supply Officer who has considerable experience of the district and the procurement work, agree with my proposals. The non-officials and the Communists whom I met are generally opposed to the removal of statutory rationing, but I didn't specifically suggest the removal from Udipi alone and invite their opinion. No one whom I met advocates removal of rationing. I met Mr. Kaiwar who has just taken charge of the district as Collector and explained to him my proposals. Being new, he could not offer any suggestions but asked me to go ahead with my proposals which after all involve no great change in the existing arrangement, except the abolition of rationing in Udipi. If the Board agrees, remarks may be offered to Government on the lines discussed above.

True Copy
G Sivaprakasam
Superintendent 11/4/52

Sd. K. VEERABHADRA PILLAI
Provincial Controller of Food Rationing.

I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE POPULATION, REQUIREMENTS ETC. IN SOUTH KANARA.

Taluk.	Population according to census of 1941.	Increase at 7%.	Total Population in 1948.	Population in the statutory rationed area.	Population in the rural areas.	Requirements at 8 oz. in the statutory rationed area.	Requirements at 16 oz. in the rural area.	Deduct 10% for children etc.	Total. (Tons of rice).
Mangalore	3,91,271	27,389	4,18,660	1,43,080	2,75,580	11,589	44,643	~~4,646~~ 4,464	51,768
Puttur	2,20,701	15,449	2,36,150	..	2,36,150	..	38,256	3,825	34,431
Kasaragod	3,42,301	23,961	3,66,262	32,667	3,33,595	2,646	54,042 39,937	5,404	51,284
Udipi	2,50,347	17,523	2,67,870	21,343	2,46,527	1,728	27,602	3,993	37,672
Coondapur	1,59,240	11,147	1,70,387	..	1,70,387	..	26,604	2,760	24,842
Karkal	1,53,479	10,744	1,64,223	..	1,64,223	..	1,070	2,660	23,944
Amindivis	6,177	432	6,609	..	6,609	...		..	1,070
	15,23,516	1,06,645	16,30,161 ~~16,600~~	1,97,090	14,33,071	15,~~003~~ 963	2,32,154	23,106	2,45,011

II

STATEMENT SHOWING ACREAGE, PRODUCTION ETC., IN SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT.

Taluk.	1946-47 acreage under I Crop.	II Crop.	III.Crop.	Total.	Production.	Requirements net deficit or surplus.	
Mangalore	61078	38026	5166	104270	76052 acres at 12 muras + 23052 acres at 9 muras + 5166 acres at 7 muras =1156254 muras or 44,471 tons.	44,471 - 51,768	(-) 7297
Puttur	67534	45566	1668	114758	91112 acres at 10 muras + 21978 acres at 8 muras + 1668 acres at 5 muras =1210042 muras or 42,126 tons	42,126 - 34,431	(+) 7695
Kasaragod	53835	18822	4741	77398	37644 acres at 11 muras + 35013 acres at 8 muras + 4741 acres at 5 muras =680249 muras or 27611 tons.	27,611 - 51284	(-) 23675
Udipi	65339	22197	2153	89689	44394 " at 12 " + 43142 "at 8 muras + 2153 "at 6 muras = 890782 muras or 34261 tons	34,261 - 37672	(-) 3411
Karkal	64305	27704	2226	94235	55408 " at 10 " + 36601 " at 8 muras +2226 " at 6 muras = 952253 muras or 33086 tons	33086 - 24842	(+) 8244
Coondapur	55550	9906	81	65537	19812 "at 11 " + 45644 acres at 8" + 81"at 5"= 583489 muras or 22442 tons	22,442 - 23944	(-) 1502
Total	367641	162211	16035	546887		2,03,997 Tons 203997 - 223941	(-) 19,944
						Amindivi Islands + 1070	(+) 1070
							(-) 21014

26 muras of rice make one ton 1 mura of rice ... 84 lbs. or 42 local seers.

I I I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROCUREMENT, IMPORTS, EXPORTS ETC., IN SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT.

Taluk.	30 % of the pro-duction.	Procurement figures in tons of rice.				Imports in tons of r i c e.	Exports in tons of r i c e.
		1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48 November & December.		
Mangalore	13200	11,865	13,641	12,868	7,160		
Puttur	12600	11,308	11,614	11,599	5,093		
Kasargod	8100	7, 600	7,436	6,899	2,297	~~1=75~~ 17,500	Nil in 1944-45. There was a carryover of 5000 Tons.
Udipi	10200	5,614	10,966	9,444	6,883	9,691	10309 in 1945-46.
Karkal	9900	7,593	9,595	8,898	4,878	15,392	5537 in 1946-47.
Coondapur	6600	4,878	7,697	6,859	5,012	N i l.	6200 in 1947-48 upto date.
	60,600.	60,949	56,567	56,567	31,316		

Spl Instr dtd 4.3.48
Please issue
2 pms to
M 4/3/48 4.3.

Food Dept.

Rationing - South Kanara - Udipi -
Abolition - Notified.
Read from the Bd of Rev (c.s) Ref.
12624 K1/48 dt 20-2-48

G.O.Ms.No. 182 dt 4.3.48.

The following notification will be published in English in the Fort St. George Gazette and in English and in the Chief Languages in the ~~North Arcot~~ South Kanara District Gazette.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3(1) and (2) of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (Central Act XXIV of 1946), read with the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Food, No.PY.603(2)-I, dated the 21st October 1946, section 17(2) of the said Act and section 21 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (Central Act X of 1897), and with the concurrence of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby rescinds, with effect on and from the ~~1st February 1948~~ 14th March 48

(1) the Madras Rationing Order, 1947,
(2) the Madras Rationing Enquiry Order, 1947, and
(3) the Madras Rationing (Preparatory Measures) Order, 1947

in so far as they apply to the ~~Tiruvannamalai and Walajapet Municipalities in the North Arcot District.~~ following areas in the South Kanara District:- ~~Udipi Municipality and its suburban areas~~ Udipi Municipality and its suburban areas

1. Udipi Municipality.

2. Portions of 76 Badagabettu village lying outside the Municipal area of Udipi with the boundary lines of Kuthapady, Udiavar and Korangarapadi villages as its western and southern boundary and with the eastern boundary starting from the survey stones at the junction of S.Nos. 172 and 3 of 76 Badagabettu and facing north along the western boundary of S.Nos. 3 and 6, Southern and Western boundary of S.No.8, southern boundary of S.No. 111 and western boundary of S.Nos. 163 and 12 of that village and facing out along the Southern boundary of S.No. 36 to reach the municipal ~~max~~ boundary line.

S.Nos. 86 and 115 of Kadekar village.

S.No. 59 of Kidiyuru village.

S.No. 46 of Ampalapadi village.

S.Nos. 1 to 6 of Mudanidambur village.

S.No. 67 of Shivalli village.

16/2/48
16/2/48
(Address early on receipt)

16/2/48

To the S. G. P. for publication in the Fort St. George Gazette of 9-3-48. He is requested to send 6 copies of the notification to the Senior Translator to Govt.

The Senior Translator to Govt.

The Bd of Rev (I.C.S.).

The Director of Govt Examinations

The I.G. of Police (2 copies)

The R.F.C. Southern Region, (2 copies)

The Govt of India, Ministry of Food, New Delhi

The Govt of India, Ministry of Defence, "

The Rationing Advisor to the Govt of India

The Public Prosecutor, Madras

The Legal Dept (2 copies)

To the Supdt of Police X Branch C.I.D. Madras

The P.S. to the Hon'ble Premier

The Director of Information and Publicity

Copy to A & E sections

Copy for S-F - 10 S/Cs

6/M

M/M

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Abstract.

RATIONING - South Kanara - Udipi - Abolition - Notified.

-v-v-v

To

The Private Secretary to the Hon'ble Premier.
" The Director of Information and Publicity.
Copy to A & E Sections.

684/4-3-48
kvr/4348

/ Forwarded / By Order /

K. Subba Reddy
Superintendent. 4.3.48

ero 3622 B/48

Food Dept

Rationing – South Kanara – Udipi – Abolition – Proposals.

Read: From the Board of Rev (C.S) Ref. 12624 K1/48, dated 10-2-48.

To A.S.

On Govt memo dated 22-1-48 the Board of Rev (C.S) was asked to examine whether statutory rationing could be abolished in the towns of South Kanara Dt. The P.C.S.F.R visited the district and had discussions with the D.S.O. in this matter. As a result of the discussions he has suggested the abolition of rationing in Udipi town only for the present. The Board agrees with suggestion of the P.C.F.R. and recommends that statutory rationing in Udipi town only may be abolished w.e.f. 29.2.48. If orders whether the Board's recommendations will be accepted subject to approval a draft notification is submitted. Legal may see before issue.

16/2/48 JSM 16/2/48 — 16/2/48 — 17/2/48 — A.S.T/S — Legal — 18/2/48

ero no 3622 B/48-2 — 18.2.48 — 19/2/48

Legal Deptt

The draft notification is in order

19/2/48 Food

To A.S

(Notes above may be Perused).

The file may be circulated to H.M(L) and H.P. for approval of the Board's proposal to abolish statutory rationing in the Udipi rural area with effect from 29.2.48.

L.O. 23/2

19/2/48 — 19/2/48 — 19/2/48

S

1974

ASSISTANT SECRETARY I S S 19 FEB 1943 KS LEGAL DEPARTMENT

legal u.o. no. 1974/48/19/2/48

THIRD ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT B 8326 FOOD DEPARTMENT

To A.S.

Re-submitted - with ref. to orders of Secy at p. 1 ante

23/2/48

23/2/48

S

28/2/48

L.O. HM

mcs

28/2/48

To A.S.

Re-submitted.

28/2/48

28/2/48

S

In view of the Board's recommendation Rationing restrictions in Indian Town in South Kanara district may be abolished with effect from 14-3-48

p. 3 c

mcs

28/2/48

HM (Food)

H. Pr. 6.P.R. 2/3/48

4/3/48

Issue orders today

mcs

4/3/48

DIRECTION OF ASSISTANT SECRETARIES
4 MAR 1948
FOOD DEPARTMENT

I have entered the date in the draft. Please check & issue.

Lx

4.3.1948

S/L